Terms of the Enquirer.

The Enquirer is published DAILY (for the city) and SEMI-WERKLY (for the country.) For the Daily and SEMI-WERKLY (for the country.) For the Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and Three pollars for six months, payable in advance, to be paid in six offer, or remixed by mail, post paid; or Six Dollars per annum at the end of the year.

For annum to the without the same paid by the writers.

The postage of all letters being paid by the writers.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER—For one square of sixteen lines, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and every succeeding insertion twenty-five cents—li inserticed once a week, twice a week, or three times a week, hirty-seven and a half cents.

IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—One square of sixteen lines, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for each continuance, 50 cents.

lines, of less, first insection, and and a second and a second a distance must be accompanied with the chiefer from a distance must be accompanied with the salvance pay, or satisfactory references, to insure execu-

whenever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this Office, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case be published. Every measure, that has been taken to crevent impositions and quizzes, has proved heretofore unavailing. We must, therefore, insist, is such a case, upon the communication being certified by the name of the Postmaster, written on the back of the letter.

LAW NOTICE.

CHRISTOPHER C. SCOTT and ABNER A. STITH practice law in pattnership, under the firm of Scott & Stith, in all the Courts of Law and Equity in Office at Camden, Washita county, Arkansas.

NEW CANTON, BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA., WILL practice regularly in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Law and Chancery of Buckingham, Cumberland, Fluvanna and Powhatan. All business confided to him will be promptly attended to.

Aug. 25—c2m

LAW NOTICE. WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, JR.,

Oct. 16—d&c6t TIN WARE, STOVES, GRATES, FIRE

TIN WARE, STOVES, GRATES, FIRE PLACES, &c., &c.

THE subscribers would most respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and others, purchasing Tin Ware, Stoves, Grates and Fire Places, &c., to their general stock, to be found at No. 28, West Main street. They feel assured that they can sell of the above articles, at wholesale or retail, as low as any similar establishment. More particularly would we call the attention of those in want to our assortment of Cooking Stoves. Also, 6 plate, 7 plate, 9 plate, and Call Stoves, as well as our Fire Places for burning wood, a far more preferable article than the Franklin Stove, and a much safer and surer remedy for smoking chimneys.

Oct. 2—c3m

NEW GROCERY STORE. THE subscribers have entered into Co-partnership under the firm of HERRING & GARDNER, for the under the firm of HERRING & GARDNER, for the purpose of conducting the Grocery and Commission Business, and have taken the Store formerly occupied by William T. Barret, immediately opposite the Richmond and Fredericksburg Depot, Broad Street. They intend keeping a general assortment of FAMILY GROCE-RIES, to which they ask the attention of their friends and the public generally. One of us having been engaged in the business for several years in this city, we hope, be close attention, to merit a share of patronage. We will pay particular attention to the sale of all kinds of produce consigned to us from our country friends.

GEO. J. HERRING,
Oct. 6—63m GEO. W. GARDNER.

CAROLINE LAND FOR SALE. day thereafter, on the premises, offer for sale to the highest bidder a tract or parcel of land, lying in the county of Caroline, on the North side of the Mataponi River, just below Burke's Bridge, containing three hundred and seventy (370) acres, more or less.

There is on the premises a good and convenient Dwelling House, with all necessary Outhouses. The land is well enclosed, and adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco. A crop of wheat will be seeded this Fall.

This land is attracted to a please of and convenient of the control of the c

This land is situated in a pleasant and agreeah neighborhood, about ten miles below the Bowling Green, and will be shown to persons desiring to buy by Mr. John Burke, now residing on the premises. The terms which will be liberal, will be made known

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Jesse H. Leath and wife, for the beneat of William Marshall and Edward R. Leath, and of record in the Clerk's Office of Amelia County, I shall proceed to sell the Tract of Land conveyed to me in said deed, on WED-NESDAY, the 18th of November next, on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash or edit, as may be determined on the day of sale. The land lies about five miles Southeast of Amelia Court House, and contains six hundred and twenty-one accust At the same time and place will be sold for cash twenty NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

the Crop of every description; the stock of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, old and Kitchen Furniture. wed to be unquestionable, but acting only convey such title as is vested in JOSEPH MARSHALL, Trustee.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR RENT.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th November, that being Amelia Court day, will be offered for sale, in parcels to suit purchasers, the Tract of Land at Amelia Court house, containing nine hundred and fifty (950) acres—embracing the Tavern and all necessary buildings, and store house. The property will be offered in four or more lots, and is divided by roads meeting at the four court of the state four or more lots, and is divided by roas meeting at the C. II. It can be recommended as a good stand for a Tavern and Store. The land is of good quality, having between three and four hundred acres in forest, immediately adjoining the buildings. The buildings are commodious, and the orchard and garden unsurpassed by any in this country. It is about forty miles distant from Richmond and Petersburg, and is proverbially healthy. nit in this country. It is about forty inlies distant from Richmond and Petersburg, and is proverbially healthy. If not sold, it will be offered for lease or rent on the same day. Persons wishing to examine the property are referred to Mr. E G. Leigh, at the C. H., with whom a plat of the property has been left.

Oct. 27—ctds

FOR SALE OR LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, Spruill's Hotel.

THE subscriber being determined to close his business in this place, offers for sale or lease his well known and popular Hotel, in the town of Weldon, North Carolina, situated at the Junction of the Wilmington and Petersburg Railroads. This House has been the regular Supper-house of the two Roads for the last five or six years. It is too well known to require a further description and advertisement.

Persons wishing to purchase, or lease privately, by letter, addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly answered. If not leased or sold on or before the 13th November next, it will then he put up at public sale.

At the same time, the Furniture of said Hotel will be sold at public auction.

Terms made known on the day of sale, and easy to the purchaser. The House is large and commodious.

PAMUNKEY LAND IN MARKET. PAMUNKEY LAND IN MARKET.

THE subscriber, wishing to changehis place of location, either for the South or West, is induced by that and other considerations, to offer for sale, on reasonable terms, three Farms, located on the Pamunkey River: First—The Oak Spring Farm, lying immediately on the river, offers perhaps as many inducements as any Farm of its size in the tide-water section; it contains three hundred and fifty acres of land, two hundred and fifty of which is arable land, and now under a high state of cultivation and improvement, having recently been marled with the green sand marl, and is now well set in clover. It has on it a Two story Wood House, with eight commodious rooms, closets, &c., pertaining to a convenient house; a Kitchen with four rooms; Dairy; Ice House; Negro Cabins; Barns; and a fine stable, Carriage and Cart House, as to be found anywhere. This Farm has attached to it a fine Fishery, and the river banks abound in marl. The second Farm, called Hayfield, lies separated from the first by a narrow strip of land. This Farm contains, by recent survey, six hundred and seventy acres of land, two hundred of which is in wood; remarkably well timbered—that, to and good state of cultivation. Some of this land has been marled, and all of it well ditched. This Farm has and good state of cultivation. Some of this land has been maried, and all of it well ditched. This Farm has an Orchard on it, containing some eight or nine different kinds of fruit, all of a superior quality. It can boast of fine water also; there being numerous springs, and a well on the Farm. The Buildings consist of an Overseer's House, with two rooms; Smoke House; Stable; Barn; Corn Houses, and Negro Cabins, all of a comfortable order. The third Farm, being some two miles distant from the two above-mentioned Farms, offers considerable inducements, as regards health, fine water, &c. It contains three hundred and thirty acres of land, all tying beautifully; some very productive meadow land attached to it; and the greater portion of the high land has been marled, and is now in clover. The improvements consist in a small Wood House, with four rooms, and necessary outhouses. These lands are all well situated, being surrounded by energetic, honorable planters; and the neighborhood can boast of as good health as any other tide-water section. Either of the above-mentioned Farms are admirably adapted for a physician; the practice being worth from one thousand five hundred to two thousand dollars; and good

of November next, will then be sold publicly.

At the same time, on the premises, will be sold seventy or eighty Negroes, for cash; the lands for one-third cash, the balance in one and two years instalwith a deed of trust on the premises until pare WM. P. BRAXTON.

King William County, Aug. 25-cwtds EDUCATION.

ic on the Piano Forte,

French,
Drawing in Pencil and Water Colors,
A lady, of the highest qualifications as a Teacher has been engaged.

Application to be made to J. H. Lewis through the Post Office, Everettsville, Albemaric county.

RICHMOND, VA.

Thursday Morning, October 29, 1846.

Yesterday's Republican draws a parallel between our war with Mexico and the hostilities latter had its remote origin in the head-dress of a favorite female slave of the Bey of Tunis, who French consul in the presence of the whole diploand was followed by a rap with a fan upon the representative of France. This insult to the French Government led to the war in Algeria. which, during the last fifteen years, has cost the lives of half a million of French soldiers, according to the Republican.

The Republican justly pronounces this "wicked and senseless war"-but we protest against its gross imputation upon the character of our own country, when it denounces the present war with Mexico to be "one flagrantly unjust, unreasonable and destructive"-and declares that,"we, too, have our Algeria." We shall not repeat the solid mass of evidence that our war with Mexico is based upon the strongest grounds of justice and reason. If ever a nation was justified in carrying on war, the United States most clearly occupy that position. We have done every thing to ward off the evil day -we have made every overture of peaceful negotiations, but in vain. We have been injured and insulted in every possible mode, and still hold forth the olive branch, which has been indignantly rejected. Our sacred soil has been violated, and because we resist the invaders-because, in pursuance of the legitimate rights of war, we seize the territory of the enemy, not for conquest, but to secure our just demands and a substantial peace, the Whig papers stigmatize the proceedings of their own Government as "flagrantly unjust, unreasonable and destructive,' and as equalled only by the"wicked and senseless war" between the French and Arabs. The Republican may carry out its own peculiar notions of the good taste and patriotism of such a course, but the logic of its parallel will not hold water .-We shall not, however, discuss this point, nor the force of its argument, that all our work in Mexico is thrown away "without securing the object in view," and that the valor of our army and volunteers, who will pour out in any number to meet the call of their country, will be utterly tutile in bringing Mexico to her senses and for- others again twenty. Close enough. cing her to do us justice. What, then, would the Republican have us to do? Would it have our army to retreat ingloriously from the insolent foe, give up all the advantages we have gained, and be a by-word and mockery to the nations of the world?

It such be not its purpose, we cannot conceive the motive for its present attacks upon the justice ty. Admittheir confident calculation of a Whig PURSUANT to a deed of trust made by the late Mrs.

The motive for its present attacks upon the justice of the war, and its gloomy predictions of a mise-like day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair of the war, and its gloomy predictions of a mise-like day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair of the war, and its gloomy predictions of a mise-like defeatly do not the like Major is but a like Major is b rable failure on our part. If the war is to go on, it is far from encouraging to our brave soldiers, (who fight enthusiastically for their country and for right,) to hear the Whig press incessantly din- will be out of office on the 4th March, 1849, at ning into their ears, that this war is "flagrantly unjust and unreasonable."-that, in the language of the National Intelligencer, it is nothing but in 1848, and shall desire the co-operation of a "rapine," and themselves nothing but "lawless men." Could they fight with the same pure and patriotic zeal, if they put faith in the Whig signs of the times, when they see a member of Congress, as Mr. Delano of Ohio, invoking defeat upon "this unholy and damnable war," and the New York Tribune, a leading Federal print, exulting in its paign of 1844. applause of Mexico, and exclaiming, "abhorred and accursed be this infamous war?" But, if such anathemas upon the policy of our country are calculated to discourage our own soldiers, their final resting-place, in St. Peter's church yard, they have the direct effect of encouraging the in his native city. When the body (still in its hopes of the senseless rulers of Mexico.

When we see such proceedings on the part of the American press, we ought naturally to look for such a rebuke as we find in the Franco-American, a French paper in New York, which justly adds, "Are we not compelled to lament the blind- Capt. Grundy, commandant of Fort McHenry' ness of certain individuals, who, in a spirit of party, appear to take pleasure in raising up, on and the "Defenders," to the Philadelphia steamall occasions, obstacles" to the military policy of boat Constitution. the Government?

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

We give copious extracts to-day from the New Orleans papers. We know the anxiety of the public to hear all the news in relation to our brave troops, and we make no apology for devoting so much space to the subject. Our readers will remember the brilliant sketches of the engagements at Monterey in the letters of "H.," the correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, published with the first report of the battles. The Picayune states, that officers who were in those actions, bear witness to the fidelity of their correspondent-we, therefore, publish two more very interesting letters from the same quarter.

The impression seems to be general, that a decisive combat would take place at San Louis Potosi. Santa Anna is expected there at the head of an army, which, joined to that of Ampudia, will, it is said, amount to 30,000 men. It was also believed that Santa Anna intended to Such terms have been granted as were considerpudia, will, it is said, amount to 30,000 men. It move forthwith and attack General Wool as he advances. We presume that General Taylor will be reinforced by troops from Camargo, and the Rio Grande, and probably by General Wool At all events, we have no doubt that if he does skill, the courage and perseverance with which march upon San Louis Potosi, he will be strong enough to gain another victory over the Mexicans, even should they be headed by the one-leg-

There is a strange contrariety of speculation as to the number of Mexicans killed and wounded at Monterey. Some put it at 500, while others run it up to 2,000. The Mexicans being huddled up in the Piaza, it is natural to presume that a great loss of life must have been produced by the shells from the Cemetery falling in the midst of them. In the Picayune, we find the following bits of

ged General and President.

"CANALES .- We learn that this notorious Mexican colonel was at San Fernando at last accounts He is supposed to have commanded the men who cut off Dr. Alsbury and party. He will be likely to keep on the Mexican side of the lines hereafter One of Gen. Patterson's orders is aimed

at just such scamps as he.
"Deserters.—From every source we hear of the admirable skill with which the Mexican artillery was served at Monterey. One circumstance is related, which is calculated to excite indignation. Two men who distinguished themselves by the manner in which they served Mexican gun were describers from our Artillery. They descried at Fort Brown. One of them, an Irishman, is named Riley; the name of the other has escaped our in

The New Orleans Delta states as a new fact that the first flag of truce had proceeded from Gen. Worth. There seems to be a great diversity of opinion in both armies, as to the propriety of the terms of capitulation. As there is much curiosity to know the circumstances attending the capitulation, we give the Delta's article:

"He (Gen. Worth,) asked for a cessation of hostilities, so far as his command and the divihostilities, so lar as his command and the division opposed to it were concerned, while they would be burying their dead in a common grave. This was refused. Ampudia, some time thereafter, sent a flag to Gen. Worth, asking a cessatier, sent a flag to Gen. A FEMALE SCHOOL will be opened on the second Monday in September, at the residence of James H. Lewis, near Walker's Church, Albemarle.

Trans:—Boald and Tuition in the English branches for the scholastic year of 10 months.

3100

alter, sent a mag of the could convey the women and children of the city out of the town. To this General Worth would not listen. Ampudia next sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor, asking on sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor, asking on sent a flag of truce to Gen.

THE ENQUIRER. | ral, composed of Gen. Worth, Gen. Henderson of Texas, and Colonel Davis of Mississippi, to of Texas, and Colonel Davis of Mississippi, to arrange the terms of an armistice, and they fixed on the terms finally agreed to. Notwithstanding this, we learn that strong dissatisfaction is expressed towards Gen. Taylor, more particularly among the Volunteer wing of the Army, for having assented to the armistice. The Mexicans, they believed, would not have held out many hours longer, and they (the Americans had plenty of ammunition, at least for the small arms; between France and the Dey of Algiers. The and all the Mexican cannon of a heavy calibre were left in Monterey. But the Mexicans, it seems, were still more dissatisfied with their General-for, two days after the capitulation, they paid the price to a Jew in corn. This corn was sold to the French Government, which refusing Ampudia. They felt disappointed in the numerto pay, the Dey of Algiers expostulated with the | ical lorce of the Americans; they thought it was vastly stronger than, in taking possession of the city, they found it to be; and here it may be pro-

> The movements of Gen. Wool are now watched with interest. It will be seen that his presence is anxiously wished for, to reinforce Gen. Taylor. The N. O. Times says that on the 28th September, he had his head-quarters in San Antonio. But a letter of a later date states that the writer had met the advance guard of Gen. Wool's army, destined to occupy Chihuahua, on the banks of the Leon, a small river three miles from San Antonio. It was commanded by Col. Harney, and consisted of the Washington Artillery, two companies of the 21 Dragoons, two companies of regular Infantry, a regiment of Illinois volunteers, and the Arkansas Mounted Gunmen. The advanced guard began their march on the 26th ult., accompanied by 200 wagons. Gen. Wool was expected to follow up the remainder of the troops with all expedition. The roads the army will have to traverse, to reach the point indicated in Gen. Wool's instructions, are said to be almost impracticable, very poorly supplied with water; nothing can daunt the ardor and energy of our brave soldiers. Though not numbering in all 3000 men, they are advancing into the heart of Mexico; and their only desire is to meet the foe in arms, in order to emulate the glorious deeds of their brethren at Monterey.

> > ALABAMA ELECTION.

The Whigs crowed too soon over the election of Mr. Beman, Whig, to Congress, from Mr. Yancey's district. The Marion Review, Whig, is "inclined to the opinion that Mr. Cottrell, Demcrat, is elected by a very small majority." It is a shame, that in such a district, there should have been the least room for cavil as to the result-but we are pleased that we have not lost our man .-The Montgomery Advertiser says, it is generally conceded that Mr. Cottrell is elected by a small majority-some say eight, others fourteen, and

"This is a very handsome gain, and at a rate which will secure a Whig Congress to co operate with a Whig President, to be elected in 1848."

Thus speaks yesterday's Times, in chuckling over the Whig gains in the late Congressional elections. What a budget of blunders in two lines! The Editors count upon an impossibili-Editors know that the Congress elected now will have to serve the sessions of 1847 and '48, and which time the aforesaid Whig President will be sworn in? If then a Whig President be elected Whig Congress, that Congress will have to be elected two years hence. But this error of the Times is not much more unreasonable, than its sanguine hope of having the next Congress and the next President Whig. The Democrats will "fix" matters in proper time-as witness the cam-

The remains of the lamented naval hero, Commodore Decatur, reached Baltimore on Tuesday, on the way to Philadelphia, where they will find original coffin, enclosed in a case of black walnut,) reached the Washington railroad depot, it was removed into a splendid hearse, drawn by four milk white horses, and escorted by the volunteers, the Mayor, Col. Twiggs, who has the body in chargeand Capt. Ridgely, with a guard of the volunteers,

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM THE ARMY. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GALVESTON Monterey --- Matamoras --- Seralvo --- Etc. The steamship Galveston, Capt. Wright, ar ried here yesterday, from Brasos Santiago the 14th, and Galveston the 18th instant. By her we have received an abundance of details in our own correspondence, the Matamoras Flag, and the Galveston papers, of the movements of our troops under Gen. Taylor, their condition, casualietc., etc., since the capitulation of Monterey, which we proceed to lay before our readers. The following is the order of the day issued by Gen. Taylor, after the capitulation of Monterey:

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Monterey, Sept. 27, 1816. The commanding general has the satisfaction to congratulate the army under his command upon another signal triumph over the Mexican orces. Superior to us in numbers, strongly for tified, and with an immense preponderance of ared due to the gallant detence of the town and to the liberal policy of our government,

The General begs to return his thanks to his ommanders, and to all his officers and men, ooth of the regular and volunteer forces, for the they have overcome manifold difficulties, and finally achieved a victory shedding lustre upon the American arms. A great result has been obtained, but not with-

out the loss of many gallant and accomplished offi ers and brave men. try will deeply sympathise with the families and friends of those who have thus sealed their devotion with their lives.

By order of Maj. Gen. TAYLOR. [Signed] W. W. S. Bliss, As't. Adj. Gen. Official.—Geo. A. McCall, As't. Adj. Gen. THE CAPITULATION, &c.-It is said. that it was the destructive effects of the mortar that first determined Ampudia to capitulate. It was towards evening on the 23d, when the mortar, with much labor, had been planted in the cemetery, near the cathedral, and within reach of the Plaza. The first shell, discharged about 7 P. M. fell close to the entrance of the cathedral, where the priest was performing mass, and its explosion spread such destruction around, that Ampudia, being entreated by the priest and others, immediately wrote his letter to Gen. Taylor, asking terms. This letter was dated 9 o'clock P. M., on the 23d, but Col. Molano, the bearer, did not reach Gen. Taylor till the next morning near 9 o'clock. He soon returned with Gen. Taylor's demand for an unconditional surrender before 12 o'clock; to which, it seems. Ampudia would have assented; but being dissuaded by his officers, he requested a conference, which was gran-ted. It is stated that Gen. Worth privately ex-pressed his opinion to Gen. T., that the terms demanded were too severe and humiliating, and thought that T. could afford to be more liberal. At the conference, however, Gen. Taylor still insisted upon his terms with some pertinacity. but finally agreed to leave everything with three commissioners on either side. The commissioners appointed by Gen. T. were Gen. Worth, Gov. Henderson, of Texas, and Col. Davis, of the Kentucky regiment—Gen. Butler being wounded - and by these commissioners, the terms, as published, were agreed upon. They are said to e very generally unpopular with our whole ar-

AMPUDIA.-The Matamoras Flag states that a Mexican officer, who was in the battle of Monterey, says that "Ampudia was in favor of fears. They allowed him to pass, however, with-General Worth would not listen. Ampudia next sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor, asking on what conditions he would grant an armistice.—
Gen. Taylor replied that the conditions should be that they would surrender as prisoners of war. This Ampudia rejected, and then, at the suggestion of some of his officers, General Taylor conditions of some of his officers. They allowed him to pass, however, with out even a cry or shout of exultation.

Opinions are various in camp as to whether the Mexican will now offer peace, or make a stout was withheld and made to demand a more honomassistance at Saltillo, a larger portion I believe resistance at Saltillo, a larger portion I believe and accounterments. Six field pieces were allow resistance at Saltillo, a larger portion I believe and accounterments where the city with their rares and of the Mexican troops. They were permi

TEXAN RANGERS.-Hays' regiment was distinguished in the attack on the Bishop's Palace, under Gen. Worth, who speaks in the highest terms of the Texans, and says they love to fight better, can stand hunger longer, and endure n fatigue, than any soldiers he ever saw. The Texans are now all disbanded, and are on their way home, most of them by land, through San Antonio. Col. Hays has authority to raise another

CAPT. WALKER .- It is reported that Capt. Walker had his "gallant bay" shot from under him by a cannon ball; that in falling one of his legs was under the horse; that the Mexican lancers were close noon him, but to avoid falling in-to their hands, he pretended to be dead until they had passed. One of them, however, approached with a poised lance, to prove whether there was life left in the body; Walker, eyeing him all the time, the moment the Mexican's horse was with-in his reach, he jumped up, seized the reins, drop-ped the lancer from his saddle with his unerring five shooter, then jumped into the saddle himself and joined his regiment. "It," says the Flag, "the gallant Captain has lost his seed, the ladies of New Orleans will have another opportunity of testifying their approbation of his conduct.

The troops composing Gen. Worth's Division in the battle, consisted of the Anillery Battalion, the 8th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Duncan's Battery Lieut. McCall's Battery, and the 5th and 7th Infantry, with Col. Hays' regiment of Mounted Riflemen. These troops did great execution, but suffered much less than the division under Gen.

THE RELATIVE FORCES, LOSSES, &c. We are assured that Ampudia had rom fourteen to sixteen thousand troops—the former is the lowest number given by any one. They had about fitty pieces of heavy artillery worked with a de-gree of skill and precision unsurpassed by any nation. They were also in a srongly fortified town. The streets leading into the town, to the Plaza, were all either closed up with heavy and strong walls of solid masonry requiring great labor, and executed in the most wo kmanlike manner, or these streets were protected with batteries of heavy ordnance, planted so as to effectually

The American army did not exceed 5000, and 700 of these were reserved as a camp guard, to protect the camp from forces of Nexican cavalry; so that we had but 4300 men in he engagement Nearly all our most effective ordnance had been left behind. There was only the Flying Artillery, which, in order to do much execution, had to be exposed to a most destructive ire from the enemy's heavy batteries. Add two 21-pound how itzers and one 10-inch mortar, and our whole force is given. This shows a disparity of more than three to one, and vast advantages against our army in position, fully equal to the inequality in

The loss of our army is 501 in killed and wounded, 41 of whom were officers Maj. Lear, 3d Infantry, who was reported severely wounded,

s last recovering.

The enemy's loss is not known with any certainty. The Mexicans in Monterey state it at 12 or 14,000, but about 1000 is thought to be a more

An officer writing a description of the battle of Monterey, to a brother officer in Matamoras, says: "The Texans are a callant set of boys-per-fect date-devils. They will do any thing they are told to do. Gen. Worth admires them, and he is not the only one. They are as different from our dragoons as night from day. Major Chevallie, one of the Texan officers, asked to go with Capt. Smith to storm the first height. 'No,' says Gen. Worth, 'I want Capt. Smith to command that party.' 'There shall be no difficulty about that,' says the gallant little Major, 'I will sample of the whole body. Col. Hays has

gained great reputation among our officers.— Walker has won new laurels. "Gen. Worth is the hero of this affair; he did the most of it, and lost only about thirty killed and wounded; while the main body of the army about the same number. We got thirty-five pieces of artillery by the surrender. After exami-nation, we found that we had not begun the hardditions of the truce, which lasts for sixty days, except, perhaps, some of the Texans."

The following officers, who came on the Galveston, were in the battle of Monterey: Lieut. Sackett, U. S. A.; Capt. Nicholls, Louisiana; Lieut. B. T. Owen, Baltimore Battalion; Lieut.

Thomas J. Curd. These officers, with others, who stopped at Camargo, lett Monterey on the 6th inst, at which time all the Mexican troops had evacuated the cicitizens remaining and pursuing their business as usual. It is said that Gen. Ampudia was so much frightened, lest the Texans would kill him, that he begged General Worth to furnish an escort for his security on his departure, which was accordingly done. There were vague rumors at army and marching to meet Gen. Taylor.

MATAMORAS .- The Flag of Wednesday the 7th, says, a bearer of despatches arrived in this city on Monday evening last, en route for Monterey, only ten days from Washington City. The steamer Aid was chartered immediately upon his arrival here to take him to Camargo. He will no doubt arrive in Monterey on the 9th, making fourteen days from Washington City. budget contains matters of importance. Proba-bly the destiny of Mexico. Whether she is to be, or is not to be. After the Gineral is done looking at them, he'll tell us what its all about. We have heard so many different conjectures on the subject that we dare not venture one ourselves.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Picannine MONTEREY, Sept. 29, 1846 From the time the Mexican Lancers com menced the attack upon our advance, late on the afternoon of the 20th inst., up to the final capitulation on the afternoon of the 24th, there was literally no rest to the soles of the fect of any man in Gen. Worth's command. The rain on the nights of the 23th and 21st, combined with the constant expectation of an attack from the enemy, were causes sufficient to drive away sleep; but to these should be added hunger and that excess of fatigue which drives off slumber, as well as the circumstances that many of us had wounded comrades demanding attention; with this combination of drawbacks you can easily conceive that one had little time or inclination for writing. Speaking of wounded comrades reminds me of poor Thomas. He was one of the most daring spirits in McCulloch's company, and had his horse wounded in the charge the enemy's lancers made upon us on the morning of the 21st On the following morning, while storming the battery on the height overlooking the Bishop's Palace, he was mortally wounded, and after suffering incre-

dibly died on the morning of the 21th. A musket ball shattered his hip joint, at the same time that the brave Capt. Gillespie was shot through, and the two are now quietly resting side by side on the height where they received their death wounds -Mount Gillespie, as it has been appropriately named by Gen. Worth. The friends of Thomas are among the most respectable in Maryland; he was in the same mess with myselt, and it may afford his acquaintances some consolation to know that every attention was paid him during his last hours, that circumstances would admit.
Of the thousands of Mexican soldiers that occupied this Gibraliar of a town a few days since, not as many hundreds now remain. At one time, so confident were Ampudia and his generals o success, they sent Romano with fifteen hundred or two thousand cavalry in the rear of Gen. Tay-The "redeeming" game lor, to cut off his retreat. of the Texans and regulars on the afternoon of the 23d-digging through and under houses, tak-ing, inch by inch, but never giving one—and then the close proximity of the 24-pound morter so successfully worked by Major Munroe and Lieut. Lovell—all combined to intimidate the Mexicans to a degree that induced them to sue for terms. Shells from the mortar fell and exploded all around the great Cathedral: had one entered that establishment, filled as it was with am munition, every house on the main Plaza would have been riven to fragments, and the loss of life would have been fearful. To spare the shedding of so much blood, and so terrible an injury of property, were some of the main causes that induced Gen. Taylor to offer the Mexican com-

mander the terms he did. I saw Ampudia as he ich town for Saltillo on the morning of the 26th-rode along in his escort for a mile or two. The base and lying wretch-for every page in his black history proves him d crest-tallen, nervous, and timid to a degree. He was fearful lest some of the Texan Rangers, many of whom had deep wrongs still to avenge, might shoot him from the way-side; and as he rode through their encampment, situated

extensive scale; but this should be taken merely as a rumor or story of a Mexican—the most un-reliable information conceivable. Again, a great many are discontented at the terms given the ly fight again after being let off so easily. Had the battle continued on the 24th three hours longer, the Mexicans would undoubtedly have been on their knees, crying and begging for their lives .-A terrible carnage would have ensued, had not Ampudiasent in proposals for a surrender of the town, for his forces were huddled, if I can use such a term; and all this Gen. Taylor well knew. To carry out the known conciliatory policy of our Government, however, appears to have been his aim—to spare life and property, in accordance with his instructions, his object—and this should relieve him from all censure in the matter. For myself, having some slight know-ledge of Mexican character, I believe the whole policy of our Government is and has been wrong for years. Shower any quantity of magnanimity upon this people, and it is entirely thrown away
-they neither feel nor appreciate it. An inherent pride, which grows upon them with every step in downward and disgraceful career, causes them to look with a pretended scorn upon every offer of generous forbearance in their adversity, and as well might Van Amburg attempt to con-ciliate his tigers and hyenas by choice bits of meat and love-pats on the head as these people by acts of kindness. The policy has been tried all summer, and the effects of its workings has been shown by rascally extortions on the part of those of whom our Government has attempted to purchase provisions, and by every exertion on the part of the military to cut our army in pieces when it beleaguered this place about. But enough next to the city.

of this for the present; a word or two of news, such as I have to offer. The two Texan regiments, under Cols. Hays and Woods, will probably return home in the course of a week, and should nostilities recommence fresh regiments, mounted on the best horses that can be procured, will at once be raised. An express has come in, stating that Gen. Wool, with 3500 men, was to leave San Antonia vesterday for Chihuahua. What in the name of all that is reasonable so large a force is make out. That whole section is now in the hands of the Camanches, as it were, and the difficulty of moving so large a number of men, when one quarter of the force is more than necessary to subjugate any army now there or can be try and driven off an army complete in all its hua with the number stated, it seems to the that

General Taylor is still encamped at the old wounded officers are doing well. General But-ler is recovering, while Colonels McClung and Mitchell are also in a fair way. G. W. K.

Monterey, September 29, 1846,)

5 O'Clock, Afternoon. rom Salinas, which place he left this morning It is only a day's ride this side of Saltillo, and he states, on the authority of a Mexican, that Santa Anna arrived at that city yesterday morning, or the evening previous, and at once commenced fortifying the place with vigor. He had no less than 13,000 with him, which, added to those which left here under Amandia, will swell his army to over 20,000 men. Report farther has it, that he (Lieut, Deas,) and Lieuts, Hanson, Robinson and is to erect works and batteries close by the Rintruce. If all this should prove true, the army may have bloodier work to do than ever. One thing is certain, Santa Anna was hourly expected when General Taylor arrived, and many think that Ampudia's reasons for wishing to retire, was the fact, that he found himself to a degree surrounded after the successes of the second division, and was anxious to form a junction with his master on the best terms he could make We shall know more about this matter in a day Lieutenant Dilworth, of the first United States

Infantry, died this forenoon of his wounds. Captain R. H. Graham, who was badly shot, it is thought is mending. He belongs to the fourth United States Infantry

I shall write by the first opportunity, and if I you a full description of General Worth's divi-sion. Operating in different places at the same time, it is impossible to get hold of everything in a day. The mail is just closing, so in

[Special Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.] CAPTAIN BRAGG'S BATTERY.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Sept. 28, 1846. Gentlemen-Having heard, while the battle was going on, that Bragg's battery had been cut pieces, with some other exaggerated accounts Bragg acted, and fearing that letter-writers may, in the haste of sending off news, have repeated these rumors, I will give you the facts somewhat Capt. Bragg marched with his battery of light

artillery, on the morning of 21st, in the direction of the city, with Col. Garland's brigade. The brigade was fired on from the enemy's works in the East end of the town. Bragg was ordered to take a position as near his brigade as the heavy fire from the enemy would permit, and soon after this order was executed. Capt. B. advanced at a rapid rate, under a heavy cross fire from two about two hundred yards from where the battery joined G. the enemy opened upon it a galling fire of round shot and musketry from two forts.— Capt. Bragg now found himself in a narrow street, between stone walls, where it was impossible to bring more than one of his guns into action without firing either into our own troops or against rake a street without injuring the enemy, whilst his own command was being cut up by their guns. On reporting these facts he was ordered to with-It was with great difficulty that this could be done, for the street was so narrow that he was bliged to unlimber the carriages to reverse them. Dead and wounded horses had likewise to be detached from the carriages, and on withdrawing the command was exposed to the same cross fire under which it had approached. In this movement Capt. Bragg had two men killed; one man had his leg shot off and was taken prisoner, and three others were wounded. Five horses were killed and seven badly wounded. The carriages were not injured, but the harness and implements were very much damaged.

After replacing disabled men and horses, Capt. B. was ordered to and took a position under cover of one of the enemy's works which had been carried by storm. The enemy's cavalry now made a demonstration on the rear of our troops, and Bragg's hattery was brought to play upon them with round shot, shells, &c., which killed many of them and soon scattered them beyond a 12pound battery, which opened upon him. The battery was returned to its cover, and two 6pounders were drawn out and directed against a work which was pouring a galling fire of musketry upon our infantry. Round shot were thrown at this work with much accuracy, but as the enemy kept close but little execution was proposed to constant fire from two 12-pounders, but received no damage. Until 4 o'clock, P. M., Capt. Bragg's battery was frequently exposed to the enemy's fire. At this hour he received orders to return to camp. Loss on the 21st in Capt. B.'s command, three privates killed and five woundd; twelve horses killed and seven wounded. The officers with Capt. B. were 1st Lieuts, Geo. H. Thomas and J. F. Reynolds, and 2d Lieut. S. G. French, and he speaks of their conduct in the highest terms. These gallant young officers, the Captain and his three Lieutenants, had all distinguished themselves in May last, and have now added new laurels to the chaplets which they then won. The coolness with which they managed to disentangle and withdraw their pieces under the hot fire of the enemy, and the precision with which each performed his duties under circumstances so trying, have won the admiration of all who witnessed their tehavior. Reynolds had his horse wounded twice under him on the 21st. TERMS OF CAPITULATION, &c., &c.

Monterey, Mexico, Sept. 29, 1846.
Gentlemen: I have just been reading the articles of capitulation agreed to by the commissioners of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Ampudia, and will give you the substance of them.

The city, with all the forts and munitions of war, to be delivered up to the commander of the United States forces. Seven days were allowed for the removal of the Mexican troops. They arms, the cavalry with their arms and captured or destroyed.

pounders] The town not to be occupied by the [United States troops, except for hospital and storage purposes, until the Mexican Army retired. The Mexicans were to retire beyond a line drawn through Rinconnada Pass, Linares and San Fernando, beyond which the United States Army are not to pass before eight weeks, or until each shall hear from his respective Government,

Our Army has taken, or rather retained, thirty five pieces of artillery, many of which are valuable, and as much ammunition as will ever be needed to use with them. The killed and wounded of the enemy cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty, but it is known now that their loss fat exceeded ours. The reports of the different commanders in General Taylor's army have not all been sent in yet, but enough is known to render it certain that our less will not vary twenty from five hundred killed and wounded. A considerable number of the wounded will die, so that the number who will have lost their lives will be about three hundred. General Worth lost eighty, killed and wounded; about twenty wounded have died since the battle. The large fort on the North of the town is a very strong work, and it would have cost a heavy sacrifice of life to have taken it. It is built scientifically-has four salients, each of which is pierced for eight guns. Inside of the walls, which are apparently new, and which enclose an area of some two or three acres, are the thick walls of a large unfinished cathedral, inside of which are twelve very large pillars, intended for the support of the roof. These pillars are at least twelve leet square at the base, and, like the walls, are about twenty feet high. The walls of the fort are solid and neatly built, having a gateway and drawbridge on the side

EVACUATION OF MONTEREY. MONTEREY, Mexico, Sept. 29, 1846.

Gentlemen-We are at length in quiet posses sion of this place, the last division of Ampudia's army having marched out yesterday morning. The 1st division marched out on the 26th, the 2d on the 27th, and the balance on the 28th. I saw the two last, and was able to form a tolera-bly good idea of the number of men in them.— There could not have been fewer than 2500 in going in that direction for, is more than I can each division, of regular soldiers, well armed and equipped. Add to these some 2000 horsemen who left the city in small parties, during the four days fight, and at least 5000 citizens of the town who took up arms in its defence, and you have a pretty strong force for the defence of a place which nature and art have combined to render with not double the number, Gen. Taylor has marched upon one of the strongholds of the county, thus situated, could ever allow itself to be conquered by a force of less than 7000 men, will always appear strange to me The cowardice of Ampudia is now established beyond a doubt.— So careful was he of his person, that it is said that than the worst of all—hunger and suffering. I he never once left his house when any firing was marched to the custom house, where Commodoro vices may really be received.

What a pity that one of our shells Standard procedures to contend with the second. going on. What a pity that one of our shells could not have dropped into his bedroom.

I felt perfectly satisfied, when I saw the Mexi-

ground, three miles from here—Generals Worth and Smith are in town. The main part of the ments which Gen. Taylor had made with them. To have taken all those men prisoners would have been useless. Their arms we did not wan; their horses were worthless, with a few excep-tions, and it would have been very expensive and troublesome to feed and guard so many men .-And, moreover, it would have cost many a valuable li e to have carried the city at the point of the I rode out with the head of the column day

before yesterday, when their second division len town. That scene alone would almost have remunerated one for the long journey to Monterey. At the head of the column rode the commande march on, when the head had reached Palace Hill. And now was presented a scene that I can never forget. Two regiments of Intantry led off, with colors flying, drums beating, and the trumpeters blowing with all their might. The filers made all the noise they could. The men were all well armed, and the whole division seemed to be well appointed, with the exception of shoes, in United States. lieu of which most of the men wore sandals. Three pieces of artillery were in the centre of the column, one six, one nine, and one twelve-pounder. The line, marching four abreast, expanied by a great many females; officers' wives on rseback, their faces muffled, and with hats on; soldiers' wives mounted on donkeys or on foot some of them carrying bordens that I would women with short petticoats and hats, tripping lightly along; young girls trudging along with their little valuables in their arms. I noticed one pretty little creature, about nine years old, with a pet chicken on one arm, and a parrot perched upon her hand. The ugliest woman I ever heard of was walking behind a poor little flea-bit donkey, be laboring him with a large stick. The donkey was ridden by a young woman, a second edition of the old one. A precious pair, that mo sullen, and their eyes gleamed with hatred, and a desire for revenge. One of McCulloch's horses, a valuable animal, which a man was leading out and led off, the soldiers levelling their muskets at horse. The animal was promptly returned, howthe commanding officer.

Yesterday morning the last division was drawn out in the plaza next to the cathedral-that is, all that the plaza could hold-and Capt. Miles, who is stationed there with his regiment, (7th Infantry,) drew up his command and saluted the regiorts, and joined Col. Garland. At a distance of ments as they passed him. I never heard a noise until yesterday morning. Pandemonium never contained as noisy a gang as these Mexicans are. It seemed to be the particular endeavor of every man to make all the noise that lay in his power There must have been fifty buglers and as many fifers and drummers playing at the same time, and no three of them attempting the same tune. I saw several regiments of fine-looking diers, men of good size, young, active, and ath-

The first division is encamped in the grove, three miles East of the town-one of the loveliest spots in the world, shaded by large pecan and live oak trees. This grove seems to be the only woodland in this region, and is resorted to by the citizens of Monterey as a place for holding pic parties. The third, a volunteer division, is also encamped in this grove. Gen. Worth's division occupies the town. The citizens are beginning to return in great numbers, and appear to feel glad that the Mexican army has left them.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin.] The Mexican army has, in accordance with the terms of capitulation, fallen back beyond the Rinconado; and the American Engineers, on inspecting the defences of the evacuated city, ound them much stronger, and more skiltully constructed than had been anticipated. The arfrom 10,000 to 12,000 men; and so incensed were they at his surrender, on discovering the numerical inferiority of the Americans, that they immediately displaced him and chose Mejia in his stead as their Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. Col. McClung, of the Mississippi volunteers, we are gratified to learn, was still living, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. Canales was at San Fernando with his body of Rancheros, harrassing parties between Camargo and Montercy. In one instance, he killed a Texan suttler, and in another took about thirty

The wounded at Monterey were doing well and the general health of the city was good. [From the Mutamoras American Flag, Oct. 4] HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

ORDERS No. 6. Camargo, Sept. 29, 1846.

Agreeably to the terms of an armistice entered into by Major General Z. Taylor, commanding

the Army of Occupation, and the commander of the Mexican forces at Monterey, it was estab-lished that all the troops in the service of the Mexican government should retire west of a line passing in a north and south direction, 30 miles to westward of Monterey. All bodies of armed Mexicans, therefore, who shall be found henceforth in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande, or on the route to Monterey, will be viewed as act ing without authority from their Government officers, and will be considered and treated as out-The recent murders in this vicinity and on the

ing General directs that all Commanders of Posts and Camps on the river, and of escorts on the ronte, use every exertion to apprehend any Mexi-cans who may be found in their vicinity bearing arins; and furthermore, that in the event of resistance or attempt to escape of said Mexicans, they shall be treated as outlaws and enemies to mankind, and shall be fired upon by the troops and

By order of Major General Paucrson. Signed, [Official.] Assistant Adj't General, JNO. M. BRANNAN, Lieut. Ist Artillery, Acting Adj't.

The Union contains the following interesting extract of a letter received by the Princeton. The Union says that no contract has been made with Capt. Taylor to take the Princeton, the Mississippi, &c., over the bar at Tampico, by means

of his India rubber "camels," as stated in the papers, and adds: "We cannot doubt that, if any expedition be undertaken, whether under the command of Commodore Conner or of Commodore Perry, our squadron may well reap laurels from the attempt. But no one can peruse the interesting extracts that we furnish in this day's Union, from the Pacific squadron, but must admit that the navy large the sphere of its reputation before the end

of the war, cannot be doubted. What it wants now, is to have what Commodore Decatur drank to his brother officers at Philadelphia-'oppor-FROM THE PACIFIC. EXTRACT of a letter from an officer on board the

United States frigate Savannah, dated AT SEA, July 31, 1846.
"On the 7th of June, the Commodore received information at Mazatlan, that the Mexican troops, six or seven thousand strong, had, by order of the Mexican Government, invaded the territory of the United States North of the Rio Grande, and had attacked the forces under Gen. Taylor, and that the squadron of the United States was blockading the coast of Mexico on the Gulf.

"These hostilities, he considered, would justify

commencing offensive operations on the west coast. He therefore sailed on the 8th, in the Savannah, for the coast of California, leaving the Warren at Mazatlan, to bring any despatches or important information that might reach there. We arrived at Monterey on the 2d of July, where we found the Cyane and Levant, and learned that the Portsmouth was at San Francisco.

"On the morning of the 7th, having previously examined the delences and localities of the town, the Commodore sent Capt. Mervine with a sum-mons to the military commandant of Monterey, requiring him to surrender the place for hwith to the forces of the United States. In reply he stated that he was not authorized to surrender the place, and referred the Commodore to the commanding General of California, Don Jose Castro.

"Every arrangement having been made the day previous, the Commodore immediately embarked the necessary force (about two hundred and fifty seamen and marines) in the boats of under cover of the guns of the ships, with great promptitude and good order, under the immediate command of Capt. Wm. Mervine, assisted by Commander H. N. Page as second.

fornia was read, the standard of the United States hoisted, amid three hearty cheers by the troops and foreigners present, and a salute of twenty-one guns fired by all the ships. Immediately afterwards the proclamation, both in English and Spanish, was posted up about town, and two tustices of the peace appointed to preserve order and punish delinquencies—the alcaldes declining to

"Previous to landing, a 'general order' was read to the crews of all the ships for their guidance under the new circumstances in which they were placed. We feel confident that the in-

depredation or the slightest insult. "Immediately after taking possession of Mon-terey, Com. Stoat despatched a convier to Geneof the division, with his staff, accompanied by Maj Scott, of the 5th Infantry, with his Adjutant, ral Castro, the military commandant of California, with a letter and a copy of his proclamation, McLaws. Col. Peyton rode by the side of the chief, and received a very affectionate embrace despatched a letter by courier to Sr. Pio Pico.

"On the 6th of July he despatched orders by sea to Commander Montgomery to take immediate possession of the bay of San Francisco, &c., and at 7 A. M. of the 9th, that officer hoisted the flag at San Francisco-read and posted up Commodore Sloat's proclamation, and took possession of that part of the country in the name of the

"On the 13th, at the request of the foreigners at the Pueblo of San Jose, the commodore furnished a flag to be hoisted at that place-about 70 miles interior from Monterey, and appointed a justice of the peace to preserve order in the town-the alcaldes declining to serve. The flag was hoisted on the 16th

"On the 8th, Commodore Sloat selected Purset D. Fauntleroy to organize a company of 35 dra goons from volunteers from the ships, and citizens on shore, to reconnoitre the country, keep open the communication between Monterey and San Francisco, and to prevent the people of the country from being robbed, &c., &c., and directed him to purchase the necessary horses and equip-

'Passed Midshipman Louis McLane baying also volunteered for that service, he appointed him first lieutenant of the company. the country with his command as far as the mision of St. Johns-to take possession of that place-hoist the flag, and to recover ten brass Castro, when he retreated from that place. On his arrival there, Mr. Fauntleroy found the place had been taken possession of an hour ortwo pre-vious by Capt Fremont, with whom he returned to Monierey on the 19th. He was subsequently sent to garrison the place, dig up, mount the guns and recover a large quantity of powder and shot, said to have been secreted there; all of which he accomplished before we sailed from Monterey; between which, the Pueblo of San Jose and San Francisco, a perfectly free communication was

"On the afternoon of the 15th July, the Con gress arrived with Commodore Stockto "On the 16th, the British Admiral, Sir Geo. F Seymour, arrived in the Collingwood 80. An Stoat to tender him the usual courtesies and the facilities of the port. He was subsequently furnished with a set of topgallant masts and other spars for his ship, and sailed on the 23d for the Sandwich Islands. "The visit of the Admiral, I have no doubt was

very serviceable to our cause in California, as the inhabitants fully believed he would take part with them, and that we would be obliged to aban-don our conquest; but when they saw the friendly intercourse subsisting between the two com-manders, and found that he could not interfere in their behall, they ahandoned all hope of ever seeing the Mexican flag fly in California again.
"On the 23d, Commodore Sloat directed Commodore Stockton to assume the command of the

forces and operations on shore, and on the 23th, having determined to return to the United States via Panama, he hoisted his broad pendant on board the Levant and sailed for Mazatlan and Panama, leaving the remainder of the squadron under his command. "At the time of our leaving Monterey, United States were in quiet possession of all 'Al-ta California' North of Santa Barbara.

"The Cyane sailed for St. Diego on the 26th to carry down Captain Fremont, with about 150 riflemen, (Americans,) to take possession the and to cut off Gen. Castro's retreat to Lower Ca-"The Congress was to sail on the 30th for San Pedro, to take possession there. That place is 27 miles from the city of Angels, where Gen. Cas

tro and Gov. Pico then were; and it was believed

that immediately on her arrival they would sur-render, which would put an end to all opposition to the United States in the Californias. DECISION OF JUDGE EDMONDS IN THE SLAVE CASE.-This case, which has excited such deep interest in a large portion of the community, especially among our colored po-pulation, was decided this morning, (says the

New York Journal of Commerce,) by Judge Edmonds, in the Circuit Court, and the boy Charles discharged from custody.

Judge Edmunds took the ground, that the Captain of the "Mobile" could not be viewed as in any sense the owner of the slave, or the agent or attor-ney of such owner; that the arrest and imprisonof Georgia, because made without the jurisdic-tion of Georgia; that if regarded as an arrest un-der the law of New York, while the constitutionality of that law was very questionable, yet the return showed nothing of a purpose on the part of the respondent to pursue the course prescribed by that law, and therefore it could not

ment was without authority, even under the laws road call for decided action, and the Command- be pleaded in justification of confinement; that the act of '93 by Congress, even as set forth in the case of Prigly, evidently limited the recove-ry of the slave to measures indue process of law, certainly to such as were in no way violative of the public peace, and finally, that the act of the master in this case being wholly unauthorized the boy must be discharged. As the Judge con-cluded his decision, the negro was brought into the court room, (which was densely crowded, amid the rejoicings of the people of color, and well guarded by his friends. It is rumored that efforts are now making to re-

capture the boy under a warrant of some sort.